

# The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XL. No. 6500.

一月廿五日四百八十八千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1884.

日初月五年申申

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

London: F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clerken's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. George Street & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, 14, Circus, E.C. BATES & HENRY & Co., 37, Wallbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 100 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE: —GALLIEN & PHINN, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK: —ANDERTON WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: —GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally: —BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.: —SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HIRSHMAN & Co., Manila.

CHINA: —M. M. MEGGETS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Shanghai. A. M. WILSON, NICHOLAS & Co., Foochow. HEDGES & Co., Shanghai.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Intimations.

### WHIT MONDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the Undersigned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY NEXT, the 2nd June.

For the 'Cheritor Merchantile Bank of India, London and China' JOHN THURBURN, Manager.

For the 'Cheritor Bank of India, Australia and China' T. H. WHITEHEAD, Acting Manager.

For the 'Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation' T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the 'Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris' J. ARRANGER, Agent.

Hongkong, May 30, 1884. 903

### NOTICE.

SAYLE & Co. beg to inform their Customers and the Public in general that in consequence of the Death of the Senior PARTNER, the BUSINESS carried on in HONGKONG will be CLOSED on or before the 31st DAY of AUGUST NEXT, and the whole of the STOCK is now offered at a REDUCTION of 25% on the Marked Prices. Special terms will be made for parcels of Goods over \$100 in value purchased at one time.

All Sales from this date will be for Cash only. Customers are requested to make immediate Payment of Amounts due by them to the late Firm.

SAYLE & Co.,  
Victoria Exchange, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, May 30, 1884. 899

### NOTICE.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. P. MCLEWEN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSON.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, M. GROTE, Esq.

H. L. DAILEYNTON, A. GUNZER, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, E. W. CAMPBELL, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, April 2, 1884. 583

Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HARTON, Junr., in our Firm, CEASED on the 30th April, 1884.

Mr. GERALD SLADE and Mr. ALEXANDER MC CONACHIE are this Day Admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong and Foochow,

1st May, 1884. 708

Intimations.

1,450 Prizes, \$250,000, 1,450 Prizes,

THE SYDNEY JOCKEY TURF CLUB'S MELBOURNE CUP CONSULTATION—1884.

MEMBERS £1.—10/- EACH.

To be run on the Flemington Race Course,

Melbourne, in November, 1884.

Distribution as follows:

First Prize, \$250,000, 1st Prizes, £200.

Second Prize, \$100,000, 2nd Prizes, £100.

Third Prize, \$50,000, 3rd Prizes, £50.

Fourth Prize, \$25,000, 4th Prizes, £25.

Fifth Prize, \$12,500, 5th Prizes, £12.50.

Sixth Prize, \$8,000, 6th Prizes, £8.

Seventh Prize, \$5,000, 7th Prizes, £5.

Eighth Prize, \$3,000, 8th Prizes, £3.

Ninth Prize, \$2,000, 9th Prizes, £2.

Tenth Prize, \$1,000, 10th Prizes, £1.

11th Prize, \$500, 11th Prizes, £50.

12th Prize, \$300, 12th Prizes, £30.

13th Prize, \$200, 13th Prizes, £20.

14th Prize, \$150, 14th Prizes, £15.

15th Prize, \$100, 15th Prizes, £10.

16th Prize, \$75, 16th Prizes, £7.50.

17th Prize, \$50, 17th Prizes, £5.

18th Prize, \$30, 18th Prizes, £3.

19th Prize, \$20, 19th Prizes, £2.

20th Prize, \$15, 20th Prizes, £1.50.

21st Prize, \$10, 21st Prizes, £1.

22nd Prize, \$5, 22nd Prizes, £0.50.

23rd Prize, \$3, 23rd Prizes, £0.30.

24th Prize, \$2, 24th Prizes, £0.20.

25th Prize, \$1, 25th Prizes, £0.10.

26th Prize, \$0.50, 26th Prizes, £0.05.

27th Prize, \$0.30, 27th Prizes, £0.03.

28th Prize, \$0.20, 28th Prizes, £0.02.

29th Prize, \$0.10, 29th Prizes, £0.01.

30th Prize, \$0.05, 30th Prizes, £0.005.

31st Prize, \$0.03, 31st Prizes, £0.003.

32nd Prize, \$0.02, 32nd Prizes, £0.002.

33rd Prize, \$0.01, 33rd Prizes, £0.001.

34th Prize, \$0.005, 34th Prizes, £0.0005.

35th Prize, \$0.003, 35th Prizes, £0.0003.

36th Prize, \$0.002, 36th Prizes, £0.0002.

37th Prize, \$0.001, 37th Prizes, £0.0001.

38th Prize, \$0.0005, 38th Prizes, £0.00005.

39th Prize, \$0.0003, 39th Prizes, £0.00003.

40th Prize, \$0.0002, 40th Prizes, £0.00002.

41st Prize, \$0.0001, 41st Prizes, £0.00001.

42nd Prize, \$0.00005, 42nd Prizes, £0.000005.

43rd Prize, \$0.00003, 43rd Prizes, £0.000003.

44th Prize, \$0.00002, 44th Prizes, £0.000002.

45th Prize, \$0.00001, 45th Prizes, £0.000001.

46th Prize, \$0.000005, 46th Prizes, £0.0000005.

47th Prize, \$0.000003, 47th Prizes, £0.0000003.

48th Prize, \$0.000002, 48th Prizes, £0.0000002.

49th Prize, \$0.000001, 49th Prizes, £0.0000001.

50th Prize, \$0.0000005, 50th Prizes, £0.00000005.

51st Prize, \$0.0000003, 51st Prizes, £0.00000003.

52nd Prize, \$0.0000002, 52nd Prizes, £0.00000002.

53rd Prize, \$0.0000001, 53rd Prizes, £0.00000001.

54th Prize, \$0.00000005, 54th Prizes, £0.000000005.

55th Prize, \$0.00000003, 55th Prizes, £0.000000003.

56th Prize, \$0.00000002, 56th Prizes, £0.000000002.

57th Prize, \$0.00000001, 57th Prizes, £0.000000001.

58th Prize, \$0.000000005, 58th Prizes, £0.0000000005.

59th Prize, \$0.000000003, 59th Prizes, £0.0000000003.

60th Prize, \$0.000000002, 60th Prizes, £0.0000000002.

61st Prize, \$0.000000001, 61st Prizes, £0.0000000001.

62nd Prize, \$0.0000000005, 62nd Prizes, £0.00000000005.

63rd Prize, \$0.0000000003, 63rd Prizes, £0.00000000003.

64th Prize, \$0.0000000002, 64th Prizes, £0.00000000002.

65th Prize, \$0.0000000001, 65th Prizes, £0.00000000001.

66th Prize, \$0.00000000005, 66th Prizes, £0.000000000005.

67th Prize, \$0.00000000003, 67th Prizes, £0.000000000003.

68th Prize, \$0.00000000002, 68th Prizes, £0.000000000002.

69th Prize, \$0.00000000001, 69th Prizes, £0.000000000001.

70th Prize, \$0.000000000005, 70th Prizes, £0.0000000000005.

71st Prize, \$0.000000000003, 71st Prizes, £0.0000000000003.

72nd Prize, \$0.000000000002, 72nd Prizes, £0.0000000000002.

73rd Prize, \$0.000000000001, 73rd Prizes, £0.0000000000001.

74th Prize, \$0.0000000000005, 74th Prizes, £0.00000000000005.

75th Prize, \$0.0000000000003, 75th Prizes, £0.00000000000003.

76th Prize, \$0.0000000000002, 76th Prizes, £0.00000000000002.

77th Prize, \$0.0000000000001, 77th Prizes, £0.00000000000001.

78th Prize, \$0.00000000000005,

## For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.  
No. 53, Queen's Road East,  
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONERS),  
ARE NOW LANDING  
FROM AMERICA.

C  
RACKER.  
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb  
tins, and loose.  
Soda BISCUITS.  
Assorted BISCUITS.

SWEET HOMINY.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL

CORNMEAL

TOPCAN BUTTER.

Apple BUTTER.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

CODEFISH, Boneless.

Crime HAMS and BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

Family BEER, 25 lb kegs.

Pearl SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Butting's Dessert FRUITS in 2½ lb cans.

Assorted CANAL VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted SOUPS.

Richardson &amp; Robins' Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Lunch HAM.

Lamb's TONGUES.

Oatmeal CHOWDER.

Fresh OREGON SALMON.

Dried APPLES.

TOMATOES.

SUCCHETAS.

Maple SYRUP.

Golden SYRUP.

LOBSTERS.

OYSTERS.

HONEY.

Assorted JELLIES.

Green CORN.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.

600 lb.

900 lb.

1,200 lb.

CORN BROOMS.

OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.

AXES and HATCHETS.

AGATE IRON WARE.

WAFFLE IRONS.

SMOOTHING IRONS.

PAINTS and OILS.

TALLOW and TAR.

VARNISHES.

DEVOE'S NONPARIEL  
BRILLIANT  
KEROSENE OIL,

150° test.

Ex late Arrivals from  
ENGLAND.A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
S T O R E S,

including:

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

MINCEMEAT.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.

TARSONNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

Pudding RAISINS.

Lante Currants.

Fine YORK HAMS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SAVORY PATES.

FRENCH PLUMS.

BROWN.

INFANTS' FOOD.

CORN FLOUR.

SPARTAN  
COOKING STOVES.HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.  
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, pinta &amp; quinta.

1865. GRAVES, " "

BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES &amp; PORT—

SACCOME'S MANZANILLA &amp; AMON-

TILLADO.

SACCOME'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &amp;c.—

1 &amp; 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BENGT DURBORG &amp; Co.'s BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LIL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENLEDE WHISKY.

BOOD'S OLD TOM.

E. &amp; J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NOILLY PRAT &amp; Co.'s VERMOUTH.

CRABBE'S GINGER BRANDY.

EASTERN CIDER.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BAKER'S and ORANGE BITTERS.

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SADDENS, pinta and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &amp; J. BURKE, pinta and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALTY SELECTED

C I G A R S.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MINTREE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH and PAPER BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices

Hongkong, December 1, 1883. 1043

## Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

SIGNORA LOUIZA MARCHETTI  
(Int. PRIMA DONNA of SIGNORE BERGAMASCHI's ITALIAN OPERA TRouPE)  
WILL GIVE A  
SECOND and LAST GRAND CONCERT

ON  
TUESDAY EVENING,  
the 3rd June, 1884.

Particulars will duly appear in the Programmes.

Price of Admission:

Dress Circle and Stalls, 82.

Unreserved Seats, 81.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, HONGKONG HOTEL, and at the Hall on the Night of the Concert.

Hongkong, May 27, 1884. 884

## To-day's Advertisements.

Twelfth Volume of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Read y—

No. 5.—Vol. XII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

The Diocese of Wenchow, No. 2.

China during the Tsin <sup>2nd</sup> Dynasty, A.D. 264-410.

Scrapa from Chinese Mythology.

On Chinese Apologues.

The Yi King, with Notes on the 64 Kuan Chinese Fables.

Notes and Queries.

Ula Gras.

The Payment of Poor Peking Officials and Auditors' Charges.

The Derivation and Meaning of the Word "Deli."

The Length of a Chinese Moon.

The Chinese "Sir" or "Yes Sir."

Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c. To Contributors.

Hongkong, May 31, 1884.

## Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP MACHALIEN.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

Colombier, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods—  
with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godown, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless instructions to the contrary are received by the Consignees before 11 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriters.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday the 6th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges at 1 cent per package per day.

All Claims will be sent in to me before the 9th June or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

I. MARTIN,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 30, 1884. 805

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriters for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex *Journal*,

SW (in dms.), 547, one case.

I. MARTIN,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 17, 1884. 827

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

ANY Cast-of CLOTHING, BOOTS, OR

A PAPER will be thankfully received

at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

CHINA MAIL Office.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

May 31, 1884.—

Archies, British steamer, 1,304, G. JACKSON, London April 10, and Singapore May 24, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Frilotier, British steamer, 700, Keller, Salgao May 27, Rice and Fish.—BEN GOAN LEONG.

Long-tail, British 3-masted schooner, 374, W. MANNIN, Novohwang May 11, Beira.—EDWARD SCHILLING & Co.

Diamond, British steamer, 517, F. S. STACH, Manila May 28, General.—RUSSELL & CO.

U.S.S. Monocacy, from Canton.

Triumph, German steamer, 674, J. SCHILDT, Quangui May 23, General.—WIELER & CO.

Archie, British 2-masted schooner, 260, L. C. H. H. L. B. L. D. Military Service.

Union Chapel, Parade Service at 8:45 a.m.

Military Service.—Rev. H. W. Lee, B.A.

Union Chapel, Parade Service at 8:45 a.m.

Holy Communion on the fourth Sunday at the conclusion of the Parade Service.

Union Chapel, Service at 8:45 a.m.

St. Peter's CHURCH, for SWANSEA, &c.—Rev. J. W. Lee, B.A.

St. Peter's CHURCH, for SWANSEA, &c.—

The 'Sun Clock' set going in Brussels last September is still going briskly, and has not been wound up once in the meantime. A shaft exposed to the sun causes an updraught of air which sets a fan in motion. This fan turns the wheel which raises the hands of the clock to the top, and then automatically puts a brake on the said fan until the weight has descended far enough to require its disengagement, when the former action is repeated. What a good thing for the inventors that they did not set up their sun-clock in this country. It is doubtful whether it would have ever been set going at all. —*Figaro*.

The ingenuity of newspaper editors is often sorely tried by correspondents demanding answers to questions which it would take more than twenty-four hours a day to answer. Various as they are, and dull as the sense of the ridiculous must even stultify the questioner, there is sometimes a query at which even a grim journalist cannot forbear to smile. A Hungarian lady, for instance, fond of recitation, recently wrote to a leading German newspaper inquiring whether, in effecting E. A. Poe's well-known 'Journey to the Haven,' the author 'Never wrote should he be rightly spoken or mocked. It was written in mock. The answer is not on record, but it would need Mark Twain to do it full justice.

Some very remarkable figures are contained in the parliamentary return issued in relation to our Merchant Shipping. The paper indicates an enormous and steady progress in British shipping from 1840 up to last year. In 1840 the total tonnage of British ships (steam and sailing) entered and cleared at British ports was just under six and a half millions; last year it was rather more than forty-seven millions, or nearly six millions more than it was in 1880. Foreign tonnage for the same date is returned at 2,949,182 and 17,922,674 respectively. Similar results are shown when steam and sailing ships are reckoned separately. Taken by themselves, these figures would appear to show anything but a depression in trade, which, it may be argued, is only one more proof of the utter fallaciousness of statistics unsupported by other evidence. Amongst other information given by the return, that as to the savings-bank investments of seafarers will be found interesting. Salaries appear to be growing less, and wages to those for their services are shown as showing an increase even more than proportionate to that of our mercantile navy. In 1870, for instance, the savings banks held £23,174 to the credit of seamen; while in 1882 this amount had as nearly as possible doubled, the return for that year being £49,339. This is perhaps the most satisfactory part of the return; for sailors are proverbially unthrifty.

According to a Paris print, frequent meetings of a mysterious Irish secret society are being held in the French capital, and at one of these a reporter of the paper managed to secure admission. Having been taken by a circuitous route to a room on a third floor in a quiet street, he found twelve members gathered round a table on which in a morocco case was a large dagger pin, surmounted by a hilt, with the letters "G. S. I." and "In hoc Signo Vincere" worked on the green silk lining. In addition, need it be said there was a bottle of whiskey and a number of glasses? Some non-members were sworn in their eyes having been first banded by two officials wearing swords, who, as usual, called in the names of which Messrs. Mullin, Bissell, and Davy each had a hand. Not much that was practical seems to have been said at the meeting in question, the most serious business summing up being the discussion of the applications for monetary aid from affiliated members, the smoking of good cigars, and the drinking of strong whiskey. It is not at meetings to which reporters are admitted that the dastardly dynamiting work is arranged. —*Figaro*.

The Corea.—A report of a journey by Mr. Carles in the Corea has been presented to Parliament, in the course of which he says:—'The seclusion in which women, and even girls live is marvelous. No matter how poor the house in which we were staying, it was rare that we got even a glimpse of a woman in the house; and when met on the road they either struck off at right angles or turning their backs on us, stood still until we had passed. In the neighbourhood of Seoul none but the slaves allowed their faces to be seen, their head and shoulders being enveloped in the folds of a mantle, but in the country this etiquette seemed somewhat relaxed. The trade of Corea seems to be essentially retail. Indeed, in the absence of better means of carriage it cannot be otherwise. The cattle are remarkably good, and those of the Ping An province are reported to be even superior to what we saw. The average price per head is only about £1 a steading, and the weight that Ping An bulls are said to carry (500 catties, or over 600 lbs.) suggests the question whether they would not be preferable mules for carrying the baggage of an army, in case of a campaign. Hides already made are considerable article of export. Oars are said to sell very cheaply in the mountains, and a limited market might undoubtedly be found for them in the treaty ports of China. An attempt has already been made to fit Corean tobacco for the foreign market, and the cigars which have been turned out on the first attempt are well made and of good tobacco. The honey is so excellent that it would fetch a good price, but the supply at present is very small. Of the smaller industries, very good work is done in blinds of split bamboo and straw matting. Of the latter, some specimens that had come from the palace seemed considerably superior to anything produced at Canton. The system of trade in Corea is peculiar in account of the large interest taken in it by officials and nobles, of whom many employ their funds in commerce through the medium of some agent, from whom they require a certain rate of interest per annum. Even the King's own father, until at any rate quite recently, took some of his income in account in this manner. The introduction of foreign capital may therefore, on account of the competition it will create, be as unprofitable as regarded by officials.' —*The Mail*.

An astonishing advertisement appears in our columns this evening, says the *Ceylon Observer* of the 15th May, in which certain anonymous persons, who seem ashamed to sign their names, file complaints against the Municipality! They will get more than they want. All the tax-rag-and-bobtail of

Colombo, who would rather die in festering dirt than pay a cent of taxes, will complain against the Municipality itself as the one great grievance.

NOTICE.  
THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of COLOMBO appointed to enquire into and report upon the best and most advantageous method of collecting the revenue of the Municipality and handing its resources, having in view

(1) A proper and equal distribution and execution of its works;

(II) The effecting of a saving by curtailing its expenditure to the minimum possible;

Will Meet at the *Floral Hall*,

On the 29th INSTANT, AT 2 P.M.

Race-players who may have any information to give, or grievances to submit, or complaints to make about the present method of collecting or expending the revenue of the Municipality and the way in which its resources are expended, are requested to attend at the place and hour aforesaid and lay the same before the Committee. Those who cannot do so personally may communicate such information, grievances or complaints by letter. All communications should be sealed and addressed

to the SPECIAL COMMITTEE,

Municipal Council,

Colombo, 10th May 1884.

SUPREME COURT.  
IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.  
(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.)

Saturday, May 31.

HO CHIN alias HO YU TONG & CHEUNG UTIN, \$1,000.—JUDGMENT.

This forenoon his Lordship delivered judgment in this case, which was heard a short time ago. The plaintiff sought by this suit to have it declared, that the defendant, who is a capitalist, holds \$1,000 to plaintiff's use, and that he may be ordered to pay the money over. It seems that the money came into the defendant's possession in the following manner. In 1881, Ho Atin, now a bankrupt, purchased marine No. 56; but as he was unable to raise the purchase money, he mortgaged the property on the 29th June, 1881, agreeing in trade, which, it may be argued, is only one more proof of the utter fallaciousness of statistics unsupported by other evidence. Amongst other information given by the return, that as to the savings-bank investments of seafarers will be found interesting. Salaries appear to be growing less, and wages to those for their services are shown as showing an increase even more than proportionate to that of our mercantile navy. In 1870, for instance, the savings banks held £23,174 to the credit of seamen; while in 1882 this amount had as nearly as possible doubled, the return for that year being £49,339. This is perhaps the most satisfactory part of the return; for sailors are proverbially unthrifty.

Since the founding of the Home in 1870, 170 boys and 50 girls have been received at and at the present time there are fifty, of various ages, from 1 to 17, sent from almost every port in China. Former pupils now occupying positions of trust of the object of the Diocesan Home, and of the useful work it is accomplishing; and that people as a rule do not read reports especially when they have the appearance of being merely statistical. It may well therefore be mentioned that the general object of the Institution is to provide a Home and Christian Education for the orphans and children of European, Chinese, or mixed parentage. As will be seen in the list given below, the great majority of the inmates belong to the last-named class.—Eurasians.

The religious teaching is that of the Church of England.

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It is true that the following table

shows an increase even more than proportionate to that of our mercantile navy. In 1870, for instance, the savings banks held £23,174 to the credit of seamen; while in 1882 this amount had as nearly as possible doubled, the return for that year being £49,339. This is perhaps the most satisfactory part of the return; for sailors are proverbially unthrifty.

According to a Paris print, frequent meetings of a mysterious Irish secret society are being held in the French capital, and at one of these a reporter of the paper managed to secure admission. Having been taken by a circuitous route to a room on a third floor in a quiet street, he found twelve members gathered round a table on which in a morocco case was a large dagger pin, surmounted by a hilt, with the letters "G. S. I." and "In hoc Signo Vincere" worked on the green silk lining. In addition, need it be said there was a bottle of whiskey and a number of glasses? Some non-members were sworn in their eyes having been first banded by two officials wearing swords, who, as usual, called in the names of which Messrs. Mullin, Bissell, and Davy each had a hand. Not much that was practical seems to have been said at the meeting in question, the most serious business summing up being the discussion of the applications for monetary aid from affiliated members, the smoking of good cigars, and the drinking of strong whiskey. It is not at meetings to which reporters are admitted that the dastardly dynamiting work is arranged. —*Figaro*.

The Corea.—A report of a journey by Mr. Carles in the Corea has been presented to Parliament, in the course of which he says:—'The seclusion in which women, and even girls live is marvelous. No matter

how poor the house in which we were staying, it was rare that we got even a glimpse of a woman in the house; and when met on the road they either struck off at right angles or turning their backs on us, stood still until we had passed. In the neighbourhood of Seoul none but the slaves allowed their faces to be seen, their head and shoulders being enveloped in the folds of a mantle, but in the country this etiquette seemed somewhat relaxed. The trade of Corea seems to be essentially retail. Indeed, in the absence of better means of carriage it cannot be otherwise. The cattle are remarkably good, and those of the Ping An province are reported to be even superior to what we saw. The average price per head is only about £1 a steading, and the weight that Ping An bulls are said to carry (500 catties, or over 600 lbs.) suggests the question whether they would not be preferable mules for carrying the baggage of an army, in case of a campaign. Hides already made are considerable article of export. Oars are said to sell very cheaply in the mountains, and a limited market might undoubtedly be found for them in the treaty ports of China. An attempt has already been made to fit Corean tobacco for the foreign market, and the cigars which have been turned out on the first attempt are well made and of good tobacco. The honey is so excellent that it would fetch a good price, but the supply at present is very small. Of the smaller industries, very good work is done in blinds of split bamboo and straw matting. Of the latter, some specimens that had come from the palace seemed considerably superior to anything produced at Canton. The system of trade in Corea is peculiar in account of the large interest taken in it by officials and nobles, of whom many employ their funds in commerce through the medium of some agent, from whom they require a certain rate of interest per annum. Even the King's own father, until at any rate quite recently, took some of his income in account in this manner. The introduction of foreign capital may therefore, on account of the competition it will create, be as unprofitable as regarded by officials.' —*The Mail*.

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## The Earthquake in England.

Below are appended some interesting particulars of the recent earthquake in England, taken from a London daily:

The shock was felt about 10.20, turning people who had not already risen out of their beds, unringing houses, and splitting walls.

About 40 feet of the steeple of the Congregational Church broke off, and fell with a loud crash, partly into Lion-wall and partly on to the roof of the church. Many other buildings would undoubtedly have shared a similar fate if the disturbance had lasted a second or two more.

The shock commenced with a rumbling sound, increasing in intensity for about 20 seconds, until it seemed as if the houses were coming down, and then suddenly ceased. Then people rushed to their doors in alarm, fearing an explosion had occurred.

The police and fire brigade assembled and were down to the Gas-works, but all was comparatively safe there, only slight damage having been sustained.

The damage sustained in the town is estimated at 10,000.

At the North Railway Station, the 1.20 train, just about to start, rocked so much that the driver was thrown off the engine on to the platform. Much excitement was created amongst the military, as it was believed that an explosion had taken place.

The shock was intensely felt in the Gas-works, the Colchester Water Tower seemed to rise and subside without sustaining any damage. Much anxiety has been occasioned as to the probability of a second shock.

Business was practically suspended at once, schools and factories were immediately closed, and crowds of persons filled the streets. In all directions fallen chimneys and portions of buildings were visible, and for some moments one was in considerable danger in walking through the streets. The Elephant and Castle public-house at Headgate appears to have been considerably shaken, as it was made between it and Mr. Parkinson, it is a lateral fact that not a single dwelling or building of any description in Colchester has escaped injury in a greater or less degree. From the church on the hill down to the lowest cottages, dwelling destruction has been wrought on every hand, the seismic movement exerting itself in some cases in the displacement of masonry and brickwork in the most fantastic forms. As illustrating the peculiarity of the wave in its effect on buildings, it may be noted that a house in Colchester was moved upon its foundation for a space of six inches, not laterally, but if it had been taken and partially turned round. At the schoolroom in West Merton, children, 140 in number, had a narrow escape, the building being partially unroofed, the falling stones, after creating the utmost terror among them, but the master with great presence of mind, ran to the door and they crowded out and commanded them to return to their seats until they could leave the building in an orderly manner. It is satisfactory to note that, with the exception of the fatality at Rose Heade, no lives have been lost in this remarkable occurrence, which, considering the immensity of the destruction to property, is remarkable to a degree.

district. At Watford Court, the residence of Lord Hanley, they were observed, as also at Catcubrook Grange.

PORTSMOUTH.—The shock was distinctly felt shortly after nine o'clock, the shaking of lighter articles of furniture being noticed by many persons.

Lancaster Church, an ancient structure of stone built in the Norman period, was shattered in a manner that would scarcely be credible to one who would scarcely be credulous to personal observation. The massive tower, surmounted by battlements, constructed of great blocks of stone, was so shaken, that the heavy masonry fell with destructive force on the roof above the nave and chancel, utterly destroying the roof for a space of ten feet square, and filling the interior of the edifice with a mass of debris.

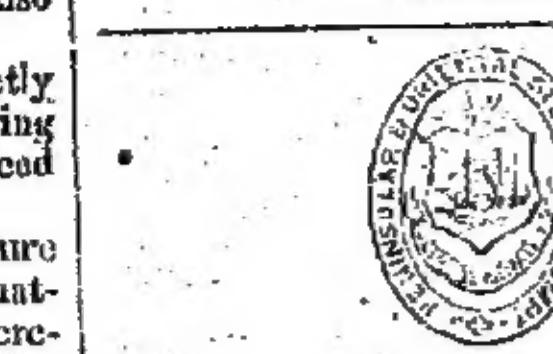
It will be an almost hopeless task to attempt to restore the building on its present foundation.

The rector, the Rev. Mr. Parkinson, has also suffered severely in the partial demolition of his residence, situated about two hundred yards from the church. There were half-a-dozen chimney stacks on the house, and these have all been overthrown or twisted on their foundations so as to necessitate their being removed. Long fissures appear in the ground surrounding the house, particularly on the sand-cultured gravel walks.

Mr. Parkinson says he felt the shock at 9.20 a.m. in the form of a series of undulations, accompanied by a twisting movement, the furniture and other articles in the house appearing to perform a similar movement, and the whole series of shocks, for there were more than one, lasting about half a minute, the length of a second.

Business was practically suspended at once, schools and factories were immediately closed, and crowds of persons filled the streets. In all directions

## Mails.



STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,  
MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,  
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,  
AND LONDON;  
ALSO,  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills  
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN  
GULF, PORTS, MARSEILLES,  
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK  
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship  
FERINA, Captain W. Clement, with  
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched  
from this LONDON direct, via SUEZ  
CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on  
THURSDAY, the 5th June, at 3 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until  
10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Parcel and Specie (Gold) at the Office  
until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

For further Particulars, regarding  
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the  
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL Steam-ship  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are  
to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to  
note the terms and conditions of the Com-  
pany's Black Bills of Lading.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Cargo and Pas-  
senger for MARSEILLES.

A. MOYER, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, May 26, 1884. 873

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED  
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND  
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,  
VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. ARABIC will be despatched  
for San Francisco, via Yokohama,  
on MONDAY, the 9th June, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama  
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan  
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to  
address in full; and same will be received  
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the  
day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who  
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San  
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)  
within six months, will be allowed a discount  
of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking  
within one year, an allowance of 10% will be  
made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return  
Passage Orders, available for one year,  
will be issued at a discount of 25% from  
Return Fare. These allowances do not apply  
to through fares from China and Japan to  
Europe.

GENERAL INVOICES to accompany Overland,  
Mexican, Central and South American  
agents should be sent to the Company's  
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

The shock was most severe, the violence being re-  
corded on the quay at 20, at which time most  
of the docks stopped. Mr. H. T. Cuthbert,  
a yacht decorator, facing the quay, had his  
house so severely damaged as to necessitate  
his removal until repairs are executed. The  
chimney stacks fall upon the roof, and the  
walls of the house were cracked, and two  
panes of glass in a window were crushed.

The following Rules regarding signalling at  
the Peak are published for general in-  
formation:

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Gibraltar's Office.

Gibraltar, 17th February, 1883.

MONAL STATION, VICTORIA PEAK, HONGKONG.  
1823 Feet above Sea Level.

1. The Union Jack will be hoisted at the  
Mast Head when any vessel is being  
signalled.

2. The Commercial Code of Signals for  
all Nations will be used at the Station.

3. All Signals made by vessels in the  
Oiling will be repeated.

4. When Signalling to Men-of-War in  
the Harbour or in the Offing, a White En-  
sign will be hoisted at the Flagstaff, and at  
the Mast Head of the Man-of-War.

5. When a Steamer, or the smoke of a  
Steamer, is sighted, the Compass Bearing  
at the Yard Arm, and Distance of the  
Mast Head, will be hoisted. If the  
Vessel is made out, she will not a Mail Steamer,  
the Vessel distinguishing will be  
substituted for the Compass Signal, and it  
will be kept flying until the Ship anchors.

The Signal will be kept up until  
the vessel anchors.

The Distance Signal will be kept up until  
the vessel anchors. The Distance Signal  
will be kept flying for half-an-hour, and  
changed at each successive half hour to show  
the Distance of at those times. When the  
vessel is between Green Island and the  
North Point of Hongkong, the Distance  
Signal will be hoisted down. If the Mail  
Steamer is not in the Harbour when it is  
too dark to distinguish flags, a red light will  
be exhibited at the West Yard Arm, or a  
green light at the East Yard Arm until she  
anchors.

7. River Steamers will not be signalled.

The approach of other Steamers and  
vessels will be made known by showing  
the National, or House Flag and Signal  
at Yard Arm.

8. A flag showing that an Officer of  
high rank is on board an incoming vessel, a  
Commodore's Flag will be shown above the  
Bells, or the Flag alone will be hoisted at the  
Mast Head.

9. The approach of Men-of-War and Sailing  
Vessels will be notified by their proper  
Symbols and National Colours, or House  
Flag, at the Quarter of the Yard, or at the  
Yard Arm.

Note.—The Distances of vessels will be  
estimated from the Peak, and will be made  
by means of the Numerals which are attached  
to the letters in the table of Flags.

H. G. THOMSON, R.N.,  
Harbour Master, d.c.

Money Orders.

1.—Money Orders are exchanged with  
the following countries:—

Ceylon. South Australia.

India. Straits Settlements.

Japan.\* Tasmania.

New South Wales. United Kingdom.

Port Darwin. Victoria.

Queensland. Western Australia.

2.—The Hongkong Post Office also issues  
orders on Shanghai, and rice ver.

3.—The commission is as follows:—(ac-  
cording to the currency the order is drawn  
on):—

Up to £ 2, or \$10, or R. 20,.....0.20 cents.

£ 2, or \$20, or R. 20,.....0.40 ".

£ 7, or \$35, or R. 70,.....0.60 "

£ 10, or \$50, or R. 100,.....0.80 "

£ 150,.....1.00 "

4.—No Order must exceed £10 or \$50  
(unless drawn on India, when £150 is the  
limit), nor will more than two such orders  
be issued to the same person, in favour of  
the same payee, by the same mail.

5.—Sums not exceeding \$50 may be re-  
mitted between the Ports of China by  
means of Postage Stamps, subject to a  
charge of one cent per cent for cashing them,  
or Money Orders can be granted on Posts  
where there are agencies of the Hongkong  
Post Office.

6.—No order can be issued at the British  
Post Office, Shanghai.

\* No orders on Japan are issued at the British  
Post Office, Shanghai.

## Intimations.

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables  
the Rates are given in cents, and are for  
Letters per half ounce, for Books and  
Patterns, per two ounces.

"SULPHOLINE LOTION."  
A External Mixture of CURING SKIN  
DISEASES. There is scarcely any  
remedy that will yield to "Sulpholine" in a  
few days, and commence to fade away, even  
if it seems past cure. Ordinary plasters,  
rolasses, blisters, scurf, roughness, vanish  
as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin  
disorders, that have plagued the sufferer  
for years, however deeply rooted they may  
be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack  
them. It destroys the minute vessels  
which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful  
affections, and always produces a clear,  
natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most  
Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made only by J.  
PEPPER & CO., London.

## LIVER COMPLAINTS.

## DR. KING'S DANDELION QUININE

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUS  
DISEASE, STOMACH DERANGEMENT,  
FLAULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE  
SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION,  
ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of  
diseased liver and dyspepsia. Adminis-  
tered by many eminent surgeons to the  
fested and milted pills for every constitu-  
tion. In boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and  
4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists throughout the  
world.

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC

ROUSES and develops the nervous ener-  
gies, enriches the blood, promotes  
digestion, dispels languor and depression, and  
restores the digestive organs. A specific  
remedy for neuritis, indigestion, fever,  
chest affections, &c. The whole frame is  
greatly invigorated by Pepper's  
Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, and a  
constituted great strength, and a re-  
turn to robust health certain. Bottles, 3s.  
dozen, 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists every-  
where. Made only by J. PEPPER & CO.,  
London.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR  
RESTORER

WILL darken grey hair, and in a few  
days completely bring back the natural  
colour. The effect is superior to that  
produced by a direct dye, and does not  
injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.  
Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive  
hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR  
RESTORER

IS the best for restoring grey hair to its  
natural shade, and is quite harmless. Val-  
uable for destroying scalp and encouraging  
growth of new hair. Sold everywhere.

1882 by Lockyer's, Philip.

Hongkong, May 30, 1884. 900

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept  
Risks on First Class Godowns at  
per cent, net premium per annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1884. 938

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company are  
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current  
rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above  
Company, are authorized to Insure  
against FIRE at Current Rates

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF  
His Majesty King George the First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either  
here, in London, or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates.